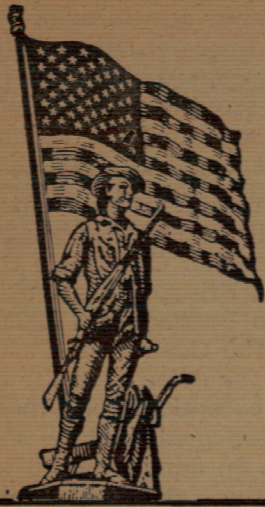


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or favor"

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ISSUE NO. 479, September 15, 1966

Second Class Postage Paid at Union, N.J.

Subscription \$3.00 per year

AMERICAN CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION BREEDING GROUND FOR SUBVERSIVES

"I Would Say on Behalf of the Entire Committee (ACLU) That All of Them Believe in the Right To Advocate the Overthrow of the Government by Force and Violence." . . . FELIX FRANKFURTER



ARTHUR KINOY — ACLU attorney seeks to abolish the House Committee on Un-American Activities. Kinoy had to be forcibly ejected from HCUA hearings held in Washington, D.C. on August 17, 1966.



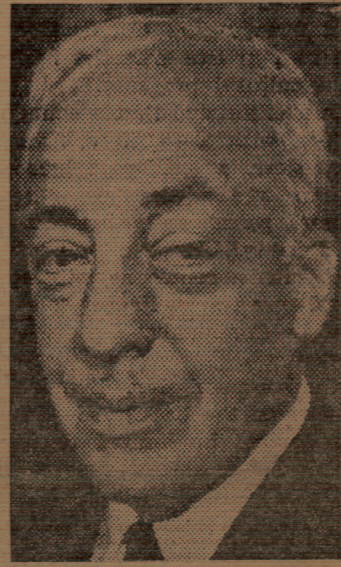
WILLIAM KUNSTLER — Attorney for the American Civil Liberties Union, who is presently seeking to free convicted atomic spy Morton Sobell and to abolish the House Committee On Un-American Activities.



ARTHUR SCHLESINGER JR. — Adm. Assistant under JFK and LBJ, whose statement "people too often believe in patriotism and religion" infuriated millions. Schlesinger (a Zionist) is ACLU National Committeeman.



ARYEH NEIER — German-born Jew, Exec. Dir. of New York CLU; led fight for Civilian-dominated Police Review Board in N. Y. C., headed by ACLU Nat'l. Dir. Algernon Black (Ballachowsky). N. Y. Times, August 10, 1966.)



ALGERNON D. BLACK (Ballachowsky) — ACLU Director. "Some people may call me a Red." This Russian Jew has belonged to at least sixty cited Communist Fronts, as well as uncited fronts such as CORE and NAACP.

ACLU—STAUNCH DEFENDER OF REDS

"The American Civil Liberties Union, in the last analysis, is a supporter of all subversive movements, and its propaganda is detrimental to the interests of the State. It attempts not only to protect crime but to encourage attacks upon our institutions in every form." — from Report of the Joint Legislative Committee Investigating Seditious Activities, Part I, Volume II, page 1982 (N.Y. State Senate, April 24, 1920).

The New York Times of July 15, 1966, page 36, reported that the United States Court of Appeals had declared invalid the "inherently vague" loyalty oath requirement of the movie directors' union, Directors Guild of America. In 1965 the Screen Directors International Guild of New York City had merged with the Directors Guild of America, and six of its members had refused to sign the loyalty oath. They were promptly represented by the American Civil Liberties Union, which hailed the July 14 ruling of the U.S. Court of Appeals as being one of "great importance."

A TYPICAL ACLU DEFENSE CASE

One of the six plaintiffs represented by the ACLU was **Leo Hurwitz**, one-time film editor of New Theatre, a cited publication of the Communist Party. In the October, 1934 issue of New Theatre (page 27) Leo Hurwitz had these comments: "We must think of our films as having the same capacity as union organizers . . . We are handling a very important

political weapon, more effective at this time than carloads of bullets and machine guns."

In an article entitled "The Revolutionary Film — Next Step" appearing in the May 1934 issue of New Theatre (page 14) Leo Hurwitz was more explicit in his description of how to achieve synthetic film documentation: "By virtue of splicing the shot of the warships just after Roosevelt signs the paper, and following the threatening ships of war, with the rest of the first shot (Roosevelt looks up and smiles), a new meaning not contained in either shot . . . is achieved."

The Communist Daily Worker announced on April 6, 1937 (page 9) the incorporation of a new film company for progressives, Frontier Films, which included Leo Hurwitz on its staff. The CIO News of May 11, 1942 (page 8) reported that Leo Hurwitz had been "in the advance guard of documentary film production since 1931 . . ."

SUPPORTS REDS

In a Statement by American Progressives on the Moscow Trials, which appeared in the Daily Worker of April 28, 1938 (page 4), Leo Hurwitz's signature was affixed to the following: "American liberals must not permit . . . their recognition of the place of the Soviet Union in the international fight of democracy against fascism to be destroyed. We call upon them to support the efforts of the Soviet Union to free itself from insidious internal dangers, and to rally support for the international fight against fascism — the principal menace to peace and democracy."

The loyalty oath that Leo Hurwitz refused to sign is as follows: "I am not a member of the Communist party or affiliated with such party, and I do not believe in, and I am not a member nor do I support any organization that believes in or teaches the overthrow of the United States Government by force or by, any illegal or unconstitutional means."

* * * *

BIRTH OF ACLU

The American Civil Liberties Union was created on January 12, 1920 by "about fifty old-fashioned American citizens", if we are to believe its publication "What is the American Civil Liberties Union?" (April 1960/Revised January 1966). Some of these founding fathers, such as **Roger Baldwin, Morris Ernst and Norman Thomas**, are still affiliated with the ACLU today, more than 46 years later.

FINANCED BY REDS

Established in 1922, the \$2,000,000 Garland Fund, which was "a major source for the financing of Communist Party enterprises", contributed heavily to the support of the American Civil Liberties Union: June 5 and July 12, 1923 — \$1,972.50; August 1, 1923 — \$1,000; 1925-28 — \$14,989; 1928-30 — \$4,197; 1929-30 — \$1,726.67; etc.

Many of the old-fashioned American citizens who created the ACLU also served as directors and officers of the Garland Fund. These include Roger Baldwin, Morris Ernst, Norman Thomas, James Weldon Johnson,

(Continued on Page 2)